

**Supplementary Information
for**

Bridgehead Enolates and Bridgehead Alkenes in a Welwistatin Model Series

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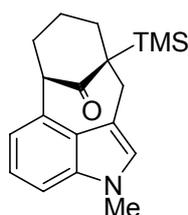
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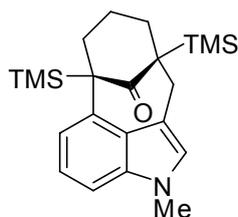
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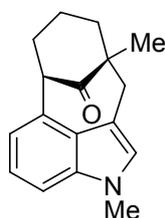
General Procedures: All reactions were carried out in dry solvents under an atmosphere of argon. THF was freshly distilled from sodium benzophenone and dichloromethane (DCM) from CaH₂. All other reagents were used as received from commercial suppliers unless otherwise stated. Commercially available LiI (anhydrous) was dried under high vacuum ($T_{\text{oil bath}} = 80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) for 4 h. All electrophiles (prenylBr, BnBr, PhCHO, TMSCl) were distilled prior to use except for commercial methyl iodide and methyl chloroformate which were used without further purification. All yields are isolated yields after purification by column chromatography, except where stated. Melting points were obtained using a standard hotplate apparatus and are uncorrected. Infrared spectra were recorded using an FTIR spectrophotometer as sample solutions in chloroform or as KBr films and are reported in cm^{-1} . High resolution mass spectra were acquired using a TOF mass spectrometer, using electrospray ionisation (ESI) unless stated otherwise. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded at 300, 400 or 500 MHz, using CDCl₃ as solvent, and calibrated on residual solvents signals. *J* values are recorded in Hz and quoted to the nearest 0.1. Reaction progress was monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC) and plates were visualized under UV light or by development using *p*-anisaldehyde. Flash column chromatography was performed using the indicated solvent systems and commercial Davisil silica gel 60A (35-70 μ).



Bridgehead monosilylated product 3 (Scheme 1). A solution of LTMP (0.21 mmol, 1.0 eq), cooled to $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ was added dropwise *via* cannula to a solution of ketone **2** (50 mg, 0.21 mmol) and TMSCl (0.30 mL, 2.1 mmol, 10 eq) in THF (2 mL), maintained at that temperature. The resulting solution was allowed to warm slowly to room temperature over 12 h, quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (5 mL) and extracted with ether (3 x 5 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (light petroleum/ethyl acetate = 95:5) to give the desired product **3** as a colourless solid (43.6 mg, 56%). R_f 0.73 [light petroleum/ethyl acetate (80:20)]. mp 111-114 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. IR ν_{max} 2951, 1679, 1446, 1316 cm^{-1} . ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.15 (s, 9 H), 1.34 (m, 1 H), 1.47 (m, 1 H), 1.84 (m, 1 H), 1.91-2.00 (m, 2 H), 2.10 (m, 1 H), 2.92 (d, 1 H, $J = 15.4\text{ Hz}$), 3.13 (d, 1 H, $J = 15.4\text{ Hz}$), 3.74 (s, 3 H), 4.01 (m, 1 H), 6.87 (dd, 1 H, $J = 5.5, 2.2\text{ Hz}$), overlapping 6.89 (s, 1 H), 7.14-7.21 (m, 2 H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -2.7 (CH₃), 18.8 (CH₂), 32.7 (CH₃), 33.0 (CH₂), 33.2 (CH₂), 35.9 (CH₂), 42.4 (C), 58.4 (CH), 107.3 (CH), 113.5 (C), 118.2 (CH), 121.8 (CH), 126.5 (CH), 127.4 (C), 133.5 (C), 137.0 (C), 218.1 (C). HRMS (ESI) m/z 334.1585 [M+Na]⁺, [C₁₉H₂₅NOSiNa]⁺ requires 334.1598.

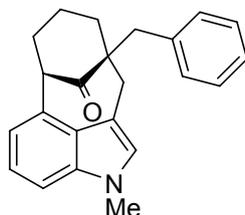


Bridgehead disilylated product 4 (Scheme 1). A solution of LTMP (1.04 mmol, 5.0 eq), cooled to $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ was added dropwise *via* cannula to a solution of ketone **2** (50 mg, 0.21 mmol) and TMSCl (0.30 mL, 2.1 mmol, 10 eq) in THF (2 mL), maintained at that temperature. The resulting solution was allowed to warm slowly to room temperature over 4 h, quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (5 mL) and extracted with ether (3 x 5 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (light petroleum/ethyl acetate = 95:5) to give the desired product **3** as a colourless solid (55.0 mg, 68%). R_f 0.52 [light petroleum/ethyl acetate (95:5)]. mp $145\text{-}146\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. IR ν_{max} 2950, 2902, 1655, 1317, 1110 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.17 (s, 9 H), 0.28 (s, 9 H), 1.36 (dm, 1 H, $J = 13.2$ Hz), 1.52 (dm, 1 H, $J = 13.2$ Hz), 1.83 (dm, 1 H, $J = 12.0$ Hz), 1.97-2.02 (m, 2 H), 2.09 (m, 1 H), 2.82 (d, 1 H, $J = 15.2$ Hz), 3.29 (d, 1 H, $J = 15.2$ Hz), 3.70 (s, 3 H), 6.87 (br. s, 1 H), 7.08 (m, 1 H), 7.08-7.17 (m, 2 H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -2.2 (CH_3), 0.6 (CH_3), 19.0 (CH_2), 32.8 (CH_3), 33.1 (CH_2), 35.0 (CH_2), 37.5 (CH_2), 43.3 (C), 54.1 (C), 107.0 (CH), 114.2 (C), 117.9 (CH), 121.4 (CH), 126.4 (CH), 128.8 (C), 137.4 (C), 137.8 (C), 221.9 (C). HRMS (ESI) m/z 406.1991 [$\text{M}+\text{Na}$] $^+$, [$\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{32}\text{NOSi}_2\text{Na}$] $^+$ requires 406.1993.

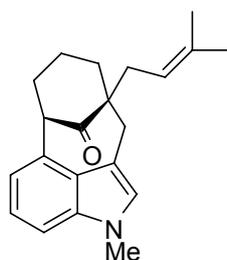


Compound 5. A solution of lithium amide base was prepared as previously described; TMP (675 μL , 4.0 mmol), in dry THF (4.8 mL) at $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, with $n\text{-BuLi}$ (1.60 $\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ solution in hexanes; 2.50 mL, 4.0 mmol). The solution was allowed to warm to $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. After 10 min, it was re-cooled to $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ before 1.67 mL of this LTMP solution (0.5 M in THF, 0.837 mmol, 2.0 eq) was slowly added to a solution of ketone **2** (100 mg, 0.418 mmol) in dry THF (6 mL). The resulting solution was stirred at $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 0.5 h. Then MeI (260 μL , 4.18 mmol, 10.0 eq) was added dropwise and the reaction mixture stirred for 1 h at $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ then 1 h at room temperature. The solution was subsequently quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (20 mL) and extracted with ether (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (light petroleum/ethyl acetate = 95:5) to give the desired product **5** as a colourless solid (76.4 mg, 72%) along with unreacted starting material (20.0 mg, 20%). R_f 0.54 [light petroleum/ethyl acetate (80:20)]. mp $96\text{-}99\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. IR ν_{max} 2930, 1694, 1458, 1375, 1322, 1101 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.30 (s, 3 H), 1.35 (m, 1 H), 1.59 (m, 1H), 1.84 (ddd, 1 H, $J = 13.5, 8.6, 4.8$ Hz), 1.94 (dm, 1 H,

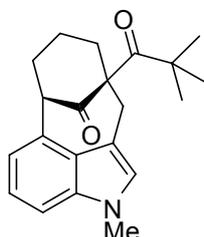
$J = 13.1$ Hz), 2.07 (dm, 1 H, $J = 13.6$ Hz), 2.19 (m, 1H), 2.83 (d, 1 H, $J = 15.8$ Hz), 2.90 (d, 1 H, $J = 15.7$ Hz), 3.74 (s, 3 H), 4.11 (m, 1 H), 6.87-6.90 (m, 2 H), 7.13-7.22 (m, 2 H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 19.6 (CH_2), 28.2 (CH_3), 32.8 (CH_3), 37.7 (CH_2), 40.0 (CH_2), 40.9 (CH_2), 48.2 (C), 58.1 (CH), 107.4 (CH), 112.2 (C), 118.3 (CH), 122.1 (CH), 126.5 (CH), 127.1 (C), 133.3 (C), 137.0 (C), 216.1 (C). HRMS (ESI) m/z 254.1548 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, $[\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}]^+$ requires 254.1545.



Compound 6. A solution of lithium amide base was prepared as previously described; TMP (675 μL , 4.0 mmol), in dry THF (4.8 mL) at -78 $^\circ\text{C}$, with $^n\text{BuLi}$ (1.60 $\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ solution in hexanes; 2.50 mL, 4.0 mmol). The solution was allowed to warm to 0 $^\circ\text{C}$. After 10 min, it was re-cooled to -78 $^\circ\text{C}$ before 1.67 mL of this LTMP solution (0.5 M in THF, 0.837 mmol, 2.0 eq) was slowly added to a solution of ketone **2** (100 mg, 0.418 mmol) in dry THF (6 mL). The resulting solution was stirred at -78 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 0.5 h. Then freshly distilled BnBr (500 μL , 4.18 mmol, 10.0 eq) was added dropwise and the reaction mixture stirred for 1 h at -78 $^\circ\text{C}$ then 1 h at room temperature. The solution was subsequently quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (20 mL) and extracted with ether (3 x 25 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (light petroleum/ethyl acetate = 95:5) to give the product **6** as a colourless solid (101.1 mg, 73%) along with unreacted starting material (16.0 mg, 16%). R_f 0.44 [light petroleum/ethyl acetate (80:20)]. mp 153-157 $^\circ\text{C}$. Found C, 83.98; H, 7.18; N, 4.37; $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}$ requires C, 83.85; H, 7.04; N, 4.25. IR ν_{max} 2933, 1697, 1456, 1321, 1102, 1088 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.30 (m, 1 H), 1.48 (m, 1 H), 1.80-1.92 (m, 2 H), 1.96-2.11 (m, 2 H), 2.90-2.91 (br. d, 2 H, $J = 1.9$ Hz), 2.98 (d, 1 H, $J = 13.6$ Hz), 3.26 (d, 1 H, $J = 13.6$ Hz), 3.71 (s, 3 H), 4.13 (m, 1 H), 6.84 (s, 1 H), 6.88 (dd, 1 H, $J = 6.3, 1.8$ Hz), 7.14-7.19 (m, 2 H), 7.25-7.34 (m, 5 H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 18.0 (CH_2), 32.6 (CH_3), 36.2 (CH_2), 36.3 (CH_2), 37.7 (CH_2), 45.2 (CH_2), 51.7 (C), 57.6 (CH), 107.2 (CH), 111.5 (C), 118.0 (CH), 121.8 (CH), 126.1 (CH), 126.6 (CH), 126.7 (CH), 127.6 (CH), 127.9 (CH), 131.1 (CH), 133.2 (C), 136.7 (C), 138.5 (C), 215.0 (C). HRMS (ESI) m/z 330.1852 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, $[\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{24}\text{NO}]^+$ requires 330.1858.

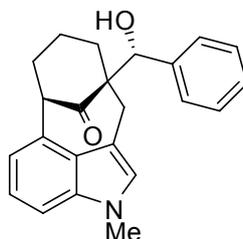


Compound 7. A solution of lithium amide base was prepared as previously described; TMP (675 μL , 4.0 mmol), in dry THF (4.8 mL) at $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, with $^n\text{BuLi}$ (1.60 mol.L $^{-1}$ solution in hexanes; 2.50 mL, 4.0 mmol). The solution was allowed to warm to $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. After 10 min, it was re-cooled to $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ before 1.67 mL of this LTMP solution (0.5 M in THF, 0.836 mmol, 2.0 eq) was added dropwise to a solution of ketone **2** (100 mg, 0.418 mmol) in dry THF (6 mL) at $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. The resulting solution was stirred at that maintained temperature for 0.5 h before being quenched slowly with freshly distilled prenyl bromide (483 μL , 4.18 mmol, 10.0 eq). The resulting solution was stirred 1 h at $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ then 1 h at room temperature. The reaction mixture was subsequently quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (20 mL) and extracted with ether (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (light petroleum/ethyl acetate = 95:5) to give the desired product **7** as a colourless oil (72.7 mg, 57%). R_f 0.73 [light petroleum/ethyl acetate (80:20)]. IR ν_{max} 2928, 1697, 1606, 1457, 1377, 1321, 1084 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.37 (m, 1 H), 1.54 (m, 1 H), 1.70 (s, 3 H), 1.79 (s, 3 H), 1.91-1.97 (m, 3 H), 2.14 (m, 1 H), 2.39 (dd, 1H, $J = 14.2, 8.8$ Hz), 2.49 (dd, 1 H, $J = 14.2, 5.9$ Hz), 2.78 (d, 1 H, $J = 15.6$ Hz), 2.97 (d, 1 H, $J = 15.6$ Hz), 3.74 (s, 3H), 4.11 (m, 1 H), 5.23 (m, 1 H), 6.88-6.93 (m, 2 H), 7.16-7.22 (m, 2 H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 18.1 (2 x CH_3), 19.3 (CH_2), 26.2 (CH_3), 32.7 (CH_3), 36.5 (CH_2), 36.6 (CH_2), 37.8 (CH_2), 38.6 (CH_2), 51.7 (C), 57.9 (CH), 107.3 (CH), 112.0 (C), 118.1 (CH), 120.7 (CH), 121.9 (CH), 126.6 (CH), 127.1 (C), 133.3 (C), 134.1 (C), 136.9 (C), 215.6 (C). HRMS (ESI) m/z 308.2010 [$\text{M}+\text{H}$] $^+$, [$\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{26}\text{NO}$] $^+$ requires 308.2014.

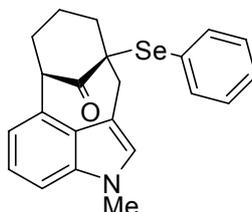


Compound 8. A solution of lithium amide base was prepared as previously described; TMP (372 μL , 2.2 mmol), in dry THF (2.4 mL) at $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, with $^n\text{BuLi}$ (1.60 mol.L $^{-1}$ solution in hexanes; 1.25 mL, 2.0 mmol). The solution was allowed to warm to $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. After 10 min, it was re-cooled to $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ before 3.34 mL of this LTMP solution (0.5 M in THF, 1.68 mmol, 2.0 eq) was slowly added to a solution of ketone **2** (200 mg, 0.84 mmol) in dry THF (12 mL). The resulting solution was stirred at $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 1 h. Then trimethylacetylchloride (308 μL , 2.52 mmol, 3.0 eq) was added in one pot and the reaction mixture stirred for 1 h at $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ then 1 h at room temperature. The solution was subsequently quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (20 mL) and extracted with ether (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (light petroleum/ethyl acetate = 90:10) to give the desired product **8** as a colourless solid (235.3 mg, 85%). R_f 0.37 [light petroleum/ethyl acetate (80:20)]. mp $151\text{-}155\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. Found C, 78.06; H, 7.89; N, 4.45; $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_2$ requires C, 77.98; H, 7.79; N, 4.33. IR ν_{max} 2935, 2868, 1694, 1456, 1321, 1081 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.33 (s, 9 H), 1.82-1.87 (m, 2 H), 1.94-1.99 (m, 2 H), 2.42 (m, 1 H), 2.51 (m, 1 H), 3.06 (dm, 1 H, $J = 15.9$ Hz), 3.29 (d, 1 H, $J =$

15.9 Hz), 3.74 (s, 3 H), 4.22 (m, 1 H), 6.92 (m, 1 H), 6.97 (d, 1 H, $J = 1.3$ Hz), 7.17-7.19 (m, 2 H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 18.1 (CH_2), 29.8 (3 x CH_3), 32.8 (CH_3), 33.3 (CH_2), 34.5 (CH_2), 36.0 (CH_2), 45.0 (C), 56.2 (CH), 64.5 (C), 107.8 (CH), 110.5 (C), 118.2 (CH), 121.9 (CH), 127.0 (C), 127.8 (CH), 132.8 (C), 137.0 (C), 212.9 (C), 214.3 (C). HRMS (ESI) m/z 324.1966 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, $[\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{26}\text{NO}_2]^+$ requires 324.1964.

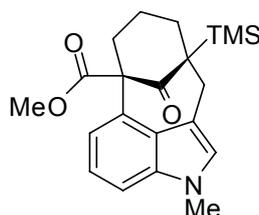


Compound 9. A solution of lithium amide base was prepared as previously described; TMP (675 μL , 4.0 mmol), in dry THF (4.8 mL) at -78 $^\circ\text{C}$, with $^n\text{BuLi}$ (1.60 mol.L^{-1} solution in hexanes; 2.50 mL, 4.0 mmol). The solution was allowed to warm to 0 $^\circ\text{C}$. After 10 min, it was re-cooled to -78 $^\circ\text{C}$ before 1.67 mL of this LTMP solution (0.5 M in THF, 0.836 mmol, 2.0 eq) was slowly added to a solution of ketone **2** (100 mg, 0.418 mmol) in dry THF (6 mL). The resulting solution was stirred at -78 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 0.5 h. Then freshly distilled PhCHO (85 μL , 0.837 mmol, 2.0 eq) was added dropwise and the reaction mixture stirred for 10 min at -78 $^\circ\text{C}$ before being subsequently quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (10 mL) and extracted with ether (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (light petroleum/ethyl acetate = 80:20) to give the product **9** as a single diastereomer (73.1 mg, 51%). R_f 0.41 [light petroleum/ethyl acetate (80:20)]. mp 86 - 89 $^\circ\text{C}$. IR ν_{max} 3471, 2940, 1682, 1453, 1323, 1282, 1098, 1048 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.34-1.50 (m, 3 H), 1.82 (m, 1 H), 1.96 (m, 1 H), 2.18 (m, 1 H), 2.81 (d, 1 H, $J = 16.2$ Hz), overlapping 3.73 (m, 1 H), 3.74 (s, 3 H), 4.18 (m, 1 H), 5.06-5.09 (m, 2 H), 6.88 (dd, 1 H, $J = 5.6, 3.0$ Hz), 6.92 (br. s, 1 H), 7.18-7.20 (m, 2 H), 7.32-7.40 (m, 3 H), 7.46-7.49 (m, 2 H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 18.7 (CH_2), 27.8 (CH_2), 32.6 (CH_3), 37.0 (CH_2), 37.7 (CH_2), 54.2 (C), 58.6 (CH), 79.4 (CH), 107.5 (CH), 111.2 (C), 117.9 (CH), 121.8 (CH), 126.4 (C), 127.3 (CH), 127.6 (2 x CH), 128.6 (2 x CH), 132.1 (C), 136.7 (C), 139.0 (C), 220.1 (C). HRMS (ESI) m/z 368.1620 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$, $[\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{23}\text{NNaO}_2]^+$ requires 368.1626.



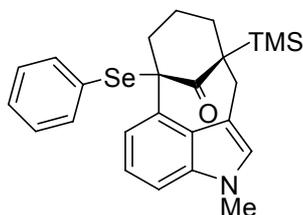
Compound 10. A solution of lithium amide base was prepared as previously described; TMP (675 μL , 4.0 mmol), in dry THF (4.8 mL) at -78 $^\circ\text{C}$, with $^n\text{BuLi}$ (1.60 mol.L^{-1} solution in hexanes; 2.50 mL, 4.0 mmol). The solution was allowed to warm to 0 $^\circ\text{C}$. After 10 min, it was re-cooled to -78 $^\circ\text{C}$. An oven-dried round-bottom flask,

purged with argon, was charged with the substrate **2** (100 mg, 0.418 mmol) in dry THF (6 mL). A freshly prepared solution of LTMP (1.67 mL, 3.18 mmol, 2.0 eq) was added dropwise at a maintained $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ over 15 min and the resultant mixture was stirred at that temperature for 0.5 h. Then PhSeSePh (392 mg, 1.26 mmol, 3.0 eq) was dissolved in dry THF (1 mL) and added dropwise to the mixture. The solution was subsequently stirred 1 h at $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ then 1 h at room temperature before being quenched by saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (20 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with ether (3 x 20 mL) and the organic layers combined, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified *via* column chromatography (light petroleum/ethyl acetate = 90:10) to afford the desired product **10** as a colourless solid (146.0 mg, 88%). $R_f = 0.34$ [light petroleum/ethyl acetate (90:10)]. mp $177\text{--}179\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. IR (KBr film) ν_{max} 2919, 1690, 1459, 1323, 1227, 1084, 742, 698 cm^{-1} . $^1\text{H NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.31-1.50 (m, 2 H), 1.93 (m, 1 H), 2.09 (m, 1 H), 2.23 (m, 1 H), 2.43 (m, 1 H), 2.32 (d, 1 H, $J = 15.5\text{ Hz}$), 3.55 (dm, 1 H, $J = 15.4\text{ Hz}$), 3.72 (s, 3 H), 4.27 (m, 1 H), 6.86 (d, 1 H, $J = 1.1\text{ Hz}$), 6.89 (dd, 1 H, $J = 6.3, 1.5\text{ Hz}$), 7.14-7.22 (m, 2 H), 7.33-7.45 (m, 3 H), 7.76-7.79 (m, 2 H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 20.5 (CH_2), 32.7 (CH_3), 36.5 (CH_2), 39.4 (CH_2), 40.6 (CH_2), 58.1 (CH), 61.1 (C), 107.5 (CH), 111.4 (C), 118.3 (CH), 122.1 (CH), 126.5 (CH), 126.6 (C), 128.2 (C), 128.76 (2 x CH), 128.80 (CH), 132.4 (C), 136.9 (C), 138.5 (2 x CH), 211.7 (C). HRMS (ESI) m/z 418.0684 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$, $[\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}^{80}\text{SeNa}]^+$ requires 418.0686.

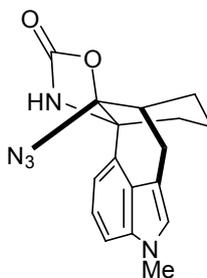


Compound 11. A solution of lithium amide base was prepared as previously described; TMP (1.4 mL, 8.0 mmol), in dry THF (9.7 mL) at $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, with $n\text{-BuLi}$ (1.60 mol.L $^{-1}$ solution in hexanes; 5.0 mL, 8.0 mmol). The solution was allowed to warm to $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. After 10 min, it was re-cooled to $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ before 12.9 mL of this LTMP solution (0.5 M in THF, 6.4 mmol, 2.0 eq) was slowly added to a solution of substrate **3** (1.0 g, 3.2 mmol) in dry THF (60 mL). The resulting solution was stirred at $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 1 h. Then methylchloroformate (745 μL , 9.7 mmol, 3.0 eq) was added in one pot and the reaction mixture stirred for 1 h at $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ then 1 h at room temperature. The solution was subsequently quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (40 mL) and extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (light petroleum/ethyl acetate = 90:10) to give the desired product **11** as a yellow solid (692 mg, 58%, 91% brsm). R_f 0.32 [light petroleum/ethyl acetate (90:10)]. mp $110\text{--}113\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. IR ν_{max} 2952, 1728, 1682, 1610, 1458, 1055 cm^{-1} . $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.16 (s, 9 H), 1.24 (m, 1 H), 1.43 (m, 1 H), 1.75 (m, 1 H), 2.03 (m, 1 H), 2.14 (dm, 1 H, $J = 13.4\text{ Hz}$), 2.60 (ddd, 1 H, $J = 13.4, 9.7, 3.7\text{ Hz}$), 2.91 (d, 1 H, $J = 15.5\text{ Hz}$), 3.16 (d, 1 H, $J = 15.4\text{ Hz}$), 3.75 (s, 3 H), 3.85 (s, 3 H), 6.73 (m, 1 H), 6.93 (br. s, 1 H), 7.19-7.21 (m, 2 H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -2.8 (CH_3), 19.3 (CH_2), 31.8 (CH_2), 32.7 (CH_3), 33.5 (CH_2), 38.5 (CH_2), 43.2 (C), 52.4 (CH_3), 70.2 (C), 107.8 (CH), 112.5 (C), 118.3 (CH), 121.5

(CH), 127.2 (CH), 127.6 (C), 131.9 (C), 137.1 (C), 173.6 (C), 213.9 (C). HRMS (ESI) m/z 370.1811 $[M+H]^+$, $[C_{21}H_{28}NO_3Si]^+$ requires 370.1838.



Compound 12. A solution of lithium amide base was prepared as previously described; TMP (1.12 mL, 6.6 mmol), in dry THF (7.1 mL) at -78°C , with $n\text{BuLi}$ ($1.60\text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ solution in hexanes; 3.76 mL, 6.0 mmol). The solution was allowed to warm to 0°C . After 10 min, it was re-cooled to -78°C . An oven-dried round-bottom flask, purged with argon, was charged with the substrate **3** (495 mg, 1.59 mmol) in dry THF (28 mL). A freshly prepared solution of LTMP (6.40 mL, 3.18 mmol, 2.0 eq) was added dropwise at a maintained -78°C over 15 min and the resultant mixture was stirred at that temperature for 1 h. Then PhSeSePh (1.49 g, 4.77 mmol, 3.0 eq) was dissolved in dry THF (2 mL) and added dropwise rapidly to the mixture. The solution was subsequently stirred 1 h at -78°C then 1 h at room temperature before being quenched by saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (100 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with ether (3 x 100 mL) and the organic layers combined, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified *via* column chromatography (light petroleum/ethyl acetate = 90:10) to afford the desired product **12** as a colourless solid (550.1 mg, 74%) along with unreacted starting material (64.0 mg, 13%). $R_f = 0.64$ [light petroleum/ethyl acetate (80:20)]. mp $159\text{--}160^\circ\text{C}$. IR (KBr film) ν_{max} 2898, 1678, 1448, 1413, 1247, 839, 737 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.02 (s, 9 H), 1.36 (m, 1 H), 1.40 (m, 1 H), 1.71 (dm, 1 H, $J = 11.7$ Hz), 1.85 (ddd, 1 H, $J = 13.2, 7.7, 5.9$ Hz), 2.35–2.40 (m, 2 H), 2.82 (d, 1 H, $J = 15.0$ Hz), 3.26 (d, 1 H, $J = 15.0$ Hz), 3.73 (s, 3 H), 6.90 (s, 1 H), 7.18–7.09 (m, 2 H), 7.20–7.28 (m, 3 H), 7.76 (dd, 1 H, $J = 7.7, 1.8$ Hz), 7.72–7.80 (m, 2 H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -2.7 (CH_3), 21.5 (CH_2), 32.4 (CH_2), 32.8 (CH_3), 34.7 (CH_2), 43.5 (CH_2), 43.7 (C), 70.9 (C), 108.4 (CH), 113.2 (C), 118.2 (CH), 121.7 (CH), 126.6 (C), 126.9 (CH), 128.1 (CH), 128.5 (2 x CH), 129.7 (C), 134.4 (C), 136.9 (C), 138.0 (2 x CH), 213.3 (C). HRMS (ESI) m/z 490.1085 $[M+\text{Na}]^+$, $[\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{29}\text{NOSiSeNa}]^+$ requires 490.1081.



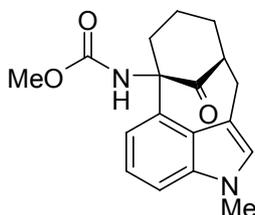
Curtius rearrangement product 15 (Scheme 2). To a stirred solution of the substrate **11** (692 mg, 1.87 mmol) in dry THF (42 mL) under argon was added TBAF

(1 M solution in THF, 2.25 mL, 2.25 mmol, 1.2 eq). The resulting mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature then quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl solution (25 mL) and extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 25 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude material was purified through a short plug of silica gel (light petroleum/ethyl acetate = 80:20) to give the desired desilylated product as a colourless solid (483 mg, 87%). R_f 0.21 [iso-hexane/ethyl acetate (90:10)]. mp 148-150 °C. Found C, 72.39; H, 6.65; N, 4.65; $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3$ requires C, 72.71; H, 6.44; N, 4.71. IR ν_{max} 2926, 1732, 1701, 1456, 1319, 1060 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.27 (ddm, 1 H, $J = 14.3, 13.2$ Hz), 1.43 (m, 1 H), 1.92 (dm, 1 H, $J = 13.8$ Hz), 2.14 (m, 1 H), 2.20 (dm, 1 H, $J = 13.5$ Hz), 2.66 (ddd, 1 H, $J = 13.4, 9.5, 3.8$ Hz), 3.02 (dd, 1 H, $J = 15.3, 3.2$ Hz), 3.13-3.18 (dm, 1 H, $J = 15.3$ Hz), overlapping 3.18-3.22 (m, 1 H), 3.76 (s, 3 H), 3.85 (s, 3 H), 6.72 (dd, 1 H, $J = 5.2, 3.1$ Hz), 6.96 (s, 1 H), 7.20-7.22 (m, 2 H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 19.1 (CH_2), 30.3 (CH_2), 31.4 (CH_2), 32.8 (CH_3), 40.4 (CH_2), 48.3 (CH), 52.4 (CH_3), 70.3 (C), 107.9 (CH), 111.0 (C), 118.1 (CH), 121.7 (CH), 127.4 (2 x C), 131.5 (C), 137.0 (C), 173.6 (C), 210.9 (C). HRMS (ESI) m/z 298.1438 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, $[\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{20}\text{NO}_3]^+$ requires 298.1443.

The desilylated substrate (606 mg, 2.25 mmol) was then dissolved in dry pyridine (25 mL), to which was then added freshly dried LiI (3.01 g, 22.5 mmol, 10.0 eq). The flask was then fitted with a condenser under argon and the mixture heated to reflux for 24 h. The crude reaction was quenched with HCl 1 M (500 mL) and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The combined organic layers were washed three times with H_2O (1 L) then brine (500 mL) then dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the corresponding carboxylic acid as a pale brown solid (505 mg, 88%) used in the next step without further purification. $R_f = 0.22$ [ethyl acetate/light petroleum (60:40)]. mp 209-214 °C. IR (KBr film) ν_{max} 2938, 1711, 1695, 1452, 1411, 1283, 741 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.41-1.53 (m, 2 H), 1.98 (m, 1 H), 2.17 (m, 1 H), 2.41-2.46 (m, 2 H), 3.07 (dd, 1 H, $J = 14.7, 2.2$ Hz), 3.22-3.34 (m, 2 H), 3.76 (s, 3 H), 6.98 (br. s, 1 H), 7.10 (dd, 1 H, $J = 7.0, 1.5$ Hz), 7.20-7.29 (m, 2 H), ~11.00 (very br. s, 1 H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 18.8 (CH_2), 31.3 (CH_2), 31.8 (CH_2), 32.8 (CH_3), 39.3 (CH_2), 47.6 (CH), 66.5 (C), 109.1 (CH), 110.7 (C), 117.0 (CH), 122.0 (CH), 126.6 (C), 127.4 (CH), 130.2 (C), 137.2 (C), 172.2 (C), 216.5 (C). HRMS (ESI) m/z 306.1097 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$, $[\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_3\text{Na}]^+$ requires 306.1101.

The carboxylic acid (100 mg, 0.35 mmol) was dissolved in dry CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL). Diphenyldiphosphoryl azide (152 μL , 0.71 mmol, 2.0 eq) was added dropwise whilst stirring then NEt_3 (103 μL , 0.74 mmol, 2.1 eq) was syringed in and the resulting mixture heated to reflux for 4 h. The solvent was then removed through a flow of argon. Dry toluene (10 mL) was added and the mixture heated at 90 °C for 24 h. The reaction was subsequently quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (10 mL) and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified *via* column chromatography (light petroleum/ethyl acetate = 60:40) to afford the desired product **13** (71.3 mg, 63%) as a colourless solid. $R_f = 0.23$ [light petroleum/ethyl acetate (80:20)]. mp 191-195 °C. IR (KBr film) ν_{max} 3201, 3134, 2940, 2108, 1760, 1457, 1327, 1231, 921, 740 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.35 (m, 1 H), 1.46 (m, 1 H), 1.94-2.01 (m, 2 H), 2.05-2.13 (m, 2 H), 3.04-3.09 (m, 2 H), 3.45 (dd, 1 H, $J = 16.8, 7.3$ Hz), 3.76 (s, 3 H), 6.62 (br s., 1 H), 6.86 (m, 1 H), 6.93-6.94 (m, 2 H), 7.25 (m, 1 H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 18.4 (CH_2), 28.6

(CH₂), 30.4 (CH₂), 32.9 (CH₃), 36.1 (CH), 45.0 (CH₂), 67.8 (C), 100.8 (C), 109.2 (CH), 113.0 (C), 114.5 (CH), 122.1 (CH), 124.9 (C), 127.3 (CH), 130.2 (C), 136.9 (C), 158.0 (C). HRMS (ESI) *m/z* 346.1274 [M+Na]⁺, [C₁₇H₁₇N₃O₂Na]⁺ requires 346.1274; 296.1393 [M-N₂+H]⁺, [C₁₇H₁₈N₃O₂]⁺ requires 296.1399; 318.1208 [M-N₂+Na]⁺, [C₁₇H₁₇N₃O₂Na]⁺ requires 318.1218.



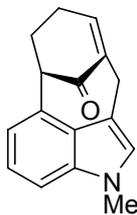
Carbamate 14 (Scheme 2). An oven-dried round-bottom flask, purged with argon, was charged with the substrate **13** (117 mg, 0.36 mmol) in dry MeOH (13 mL). A 30% wt solution of NaOMe in MeOH (72 μ L, 0.38 mmol, 1.05 eq) was added dropwise and the resulting solution stirred at room temperature for 3 h. The mixture was subsequently quenched with H₂O (20 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified *via* column chromatography (light petroleum/ethyl acetate = 80:20) to afford the desired carbamate **14** as a colourless solid (98.4 mg, 87%). *R_f* = 0.30 [light petroleum/ethyl acetate (80:20)]. mp 82-83 °C. Found C, 69.39; H, 6.47; N, 8.72; C₁₈H₂₀N₂O₃ requires C, 69.21; H, 6.45; N, 8.97. IR (KBr film) ν_{\max} 3372, 2920, 1736, 1707, 1507, 1490, 1449, 1238, 1052 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.39-1.51 (m, 2 H), 1.91 (dm, *J* 14.0, 1 H), 2.18-2.26 (m, 2 H), 2.90-3.03 (m, 2 H), 3.17-3.29 (m, 2 H), 3.73 (s, 3 H), 3.75 (s, 3 H), 5.77 (br. s, 1 H), 6.95 (br. s, 1 H), 7.25-7.26 (m, 2 H), 7.31 (m, 1 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 20.4 (CH₂), 30.8 (CH₂), 31.5 (CH₂), 32.7 (CH₃), 41.3 (CH₂), 47.0 (CH), 52.0 (CH₃), 71.2 (C), 108.8 (CH), 111.6 (C), 115.1 (CH), 121.9 (CH), 125.7 (C), 127.2 (CH), 134.2 (C), 136.8 (C), 156.9 (C), 210.9 (C). HRMS (ESI) *m/z* 335.1358 [M+Na]⁺, [C₁₈H₂₀N₂O₃Na]⁺ requires 335.1366.



Isothiocyanate 15 (Scheme 2). An oven-dried round-bottom flask, purged with argon, was charged with the substrate **14** (82.5 mg, 0.26 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL). Trimethylsilyl iodide (72 μ L, 0.53 mmol, 2.0 eq) was added while stirring and the mixture heated to reflux for 1.5 h. The solvent was then evaporated through a flow of argon. Dry MeOH (18 mL) was subsequently added under argon and the resulting mixture heated to reflux for 19 h. The solution was cooled down to room temperature and the solvent evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude mixture was columned through a short plug of silica gel (ethyl acetate/methanol = 95:5) to afford the desired amine as a fine brown powder (60.0 mg, 90%). *R_f* = 0.33 [ethyl acetate/MeOH (90:10)]. mp 88-89 °C. IR (KBr film) ν_{\max} 3422, 2923, 1710, 1449, 1418, 1316, 780, 740 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.39-1.53 (m, 2 H), 1.83

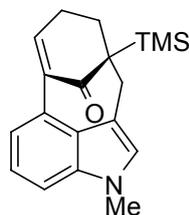
(m, 1 H), 2.21 (m, 1 H), 2.38-2.50 (m, 2 H overlapping), 3.02 (dd, 1 H, $J = 16.2, 3.3$ Hz), 3.12 (dd, 1 H, $J = 16.2, 5.5$ Hz), 3.29 (m, 1 H), 3.76 (s, 3 H), 5.42 (br. s, 2 H), 6.97 (s, 1 H), 7.26-7.34 (m, 2 H), 7.70 (dd, 1 H, $J = 7.0, 1.5$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 20.2 (CH_2), 30.4 (CH_2), 31.7 (CH_2), 32.9 (CH_3), 43.2 (CH_2), 46.9 (CH), 70.5 (C), 109.5 (CH), 111.0 (C), 116.0 (CH), 122.2 (CH), 125.6 (C), 127.5 (CH), 131.4 (C), 136.8 (C), 213.4 (C). HRMS (ESI) m/z 255.1492 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, $[\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2\text{O}]^+$ requires 255.1497.

An oven-dried round-bottom flask, purged with argon, was charged with the amine (28.2 mg, 0.11 mmol), DMAP (1.6 mg, 0.01 mmol, 0.09 eq) in dry dichloroethane (2 mL). 1,1'-thiocarbonyldi-2-(1H)-pyridone (34.2 mg, 0.15 mmol, 1.3 eq) was added and the reaction mixture heated at 70 °C for 15 h. The solvent was subsequently concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue purified on silica gel (ethyl acetate/light petroleum = 90:10) to afford the desired compound **15** (25.0 mg, 76%). $R_f = 0.75$ [ethyl acetate/MeOH (99:1)]. mp 198-199 °C. IR (KBr film) ν_{max} 2923, 2851, 2120 ($-\text{N}=\text{C}=\text{S}$), 1713, 1457, 1315, 741 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.43 (m, 1 H), 1.50 (m, 1 H), 2.00 (d, 1 H, $J = 14.1$ Hz), 2.17 (m, 1 H), 2.42-2.48 (m, 2 H), 3.07 (dd, 1 H, $J = 15.4, 3.0$ Hz), 3.26 (dd, 1 H, $J = 15.3, 5.5$ Hz), 3.30 (m, 1 H), 3.77 (s, 3 H), 6.98 (s, 1 H), 7.10 (d, 1 H, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 7.23 (dd, 1 H, $J = 8.1, 7.7$ Hz), 7.26 (m, 1 H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 20.0 (CH_2), 30.4 (CH_2), 31.9 (CH_2), 32.8 (CH_3), 45.5 (CH_2), 47.1 (CH), 78.9 (C), 109.3 (CH), 110.8 (C), 116.2 (CH), 122.0 (CH), 125.0 (C), 127.5 (CH), 130.5 (C), 136.9 (C), 137.9 (C), 205.9 (C). HRMS (EI) m/z 296.0972 $[\text{M}]^+$, $[\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2\text{OS}]^+$ requires 296.0983.

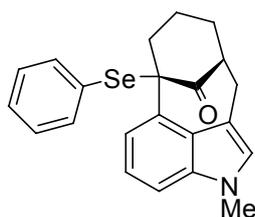


Bridgehead alkene 16 (Scheme 3). An oven-dried round-bottom flask, purged with argon, was charged with the substrate **10** (20.0 mg, 0.051 mmol) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (2 mL) and cooled down to -10 °C. *m*CPBA (12.5 mg, 0.072 mmol, 1.0 eq) was added in one pot and the resulting solution stirred at that maintained temperature for 15 min. The reaction was quenched with water (5 mL) washed with Na_2SO_3 (5 mL) then brine (5 mL) and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were subsequently treated with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (5 mL), brine (5 mL) and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified *via* column chromatography (light petroleum/ethyl acetate = 80:20) to give the desired product **16** as a colourless solid (8.3 mg, 69%). $R_f = 0.48$ [light petroleum/ethyl acetate (80:20)]. mp 110-112 °C. IR (KBr film) ν_{max} 2853, 1709, 1444, 1417, 1312, 783, 745 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.99 (m, 1 H), 2.18-2.27 (m, 2 H), 2.69 (m, 1 H), 3.55 (d, 1 H, $J = 14.3$ Hz), 3.72 (s, 3 H), 3.90 (dd, 1 H, $J = 14.0, 1.5$ Hz), 4.19 (dd, 1 H, $J = 8.9, 3.3$ Hz), 6.21 (m, 1 H), 6.92 (s, 1 H), 6.95 (t, 1 H, $J = 4.4$ Hz), 7.15-7.16 (m, 2 H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 22.8 (CH_2), 29.3 (CH_2), 30.6 (CH_2), 32.8 (CH_3), 55.8 (CH), 107.9 (CH), 112.6 (C), 119.0 (CH), 121.5 (CH), 124.7

(C), 125.2 (CH), 129.4 (CH), 135.0 (C), 137.5 (C), 141.3 (C), 208.5 (C). HRMS (ESI) m/z 260.1058 $[M+Na]^+$, $[C_{16}H_{15}NONa]^+$ requires 260.1051.

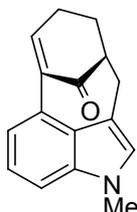


Bridgehead alkene 18 (Scheme 3). An oven-dried round-bottom flask, purged with argon, was charged with the substrate **12** (20.0 mg, 0.043 mmol) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (2 mL) and cooled down to $-10\text{ }^\circ C$. *m*CPBA (7.4 mg, 0.043 mmol, 1.0 eq) was added in one pot and the resulting solution stirred at that maintained temperature for 15 min. The reaction was quenched with water (5 mL) washed with Na_2SO_3 (5 mL) then brine (5 mL) and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were subsequently treated with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (5 mL), brine (5 mL) and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified *via* column chromatography (light petroleum/ethyl acetate = 95:5) to give the desired product **18** as a colourless solid (6.6 mg, 50%). R_f = 0.82 [light petroleum/ethyl acetate (90:10)]. mp $222\text{-}223\text{ }^\circ C$. IR (KBr film) ν_{max} 2945, 2845, 1686, 1452, 1305, 1246, 857, 837, 748 cm^{-1} . 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ -0.13 (s, 9 H), 1.91 (m, 1 H), 2.13-2.31 (m, 2 H), 2.43 (m, 1 H), 2.74 (dm, 1 H, J = 15.1 Hz), 3.17 (d, 1 H, J = 15.1 Hz), 3.69 (s, 3 H), 6.31 (dd, 1 H, J = 7.0, 3.7 Hz), 6.75 (dd, 1 H, J = 1.5 Hz), 7.02 (dd, 1 H, J = 6.7, 1.1 Hz), 7.12-7.21 (m, 2 H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ -2.6 (CH_3), 21.1 (CH_2), 31.6 (CH_2), 32.6 (CH_3), 34.6 (CH_2), 44.3 (C), 108.3 (CH), 114.2 (CH), 114.4 (C), 122.5 (CH), 126.1 (CH), 127.6 (CH), 127.9 (C), 131.5 (C), 135.8 (C), 143.4 (C), 208.9 (C). HRMS (ESI) m/z 332.1436 $[M+Na]^+$, $[C_{19}H_{23}NOSiNa]^+$ requires 332.1447.

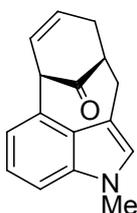


Desilylated compound 17 (Scheme 3). A solution of TBAT (270 mg, 0.50 mmol, 1.1 eq) in dry THF (10 mL) was added dropwise to a solution of substrate **12** (212.7 mg, 0.46 mmol) in dry THF (10 mL) under argon. The solution was then stirred at room temperature for 4.5 h before being quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (20 mL) and extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified *via* column chromatography (light petroleum/ethyl acetate = 80:20) to afford the desired product **17** as a colourless solid (101.7 mg, 57%). R_f = 0.40 [light petroleum/ethyl acetate (80:20)]. mp $54\text{-}57\text{ }^\circ C$. IR (KBr film) ν_{max} 2920, 1699, 1446, 1415, 1313, 739, 691 cm^{-1} . 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 1.36-1.55 (m, 2 H), 1.92

(m, 1 H), 2.02 (m, 1 H), 2.34-2.48 (m, 2 H), 2.99 (d, 1 H, $J = 13.3$ Hz), 3.20-3.33 (m, 2 H), 3.76 (s, 3 H), 6.95 (s, 1 H), 7.23-7.25 (m, 2 H), 7.27-7.32 (m, 3 H), 7.74-7.77 (m, 2 H), 7.86 (dd, 1 H, $J = 5.5, 2.9$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 20.7 (CH_2), 31.3 (CH_2), 31.5 (CH_2), 32.6 (CH_3), 44.4 (CH_2), 47.6 (CH), 70.8 (C), 108.4 (CH), 111.4 (C), 118.5 (CH), 121.6 (CH), 126.2 (C), 127.0 (CH), 127.8 (CH), 128.4 (CH), 130.0 (C), 133.2 (C), 136.8 (CH), 137.9 (C), 210.4 (C). HRMS (ESI) m/z 418.0689 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$, $[\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{21}\text{NOSeNa}]^+$ requires 418.0686.



Bridgehead alkene 19 (Scheme 3). An oven-dried round-bottom flask, purged with argon, was charged with the substrate **17** (20.0 mg, 0.051 mmol) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (2 mL) and cooled down to -10 °C. *m*CPBA (12.5 mg, 0.072 mmol, 1.0 eq) was added in one pot and the resulting solution stirred at that maintained temperature for 15 min. The reaction was quenched with water (5 mL) washed with Na_2SO_3 (5 mL) then brine (5 mL) and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were subsequently treated with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (5 mL), brine (5 mL) and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified *via* column chromatography (light petroleum/ethyl acetate = 80:20) to give the desired product **19** as a colourless solid (7.9 mg, 66%). $R_f = 0.36$ [light petroleum/ethyl acetate (80:20)]. mp 134 - 136 °C. IR (KBr film) ν_{max} 2930, 1710, 1448, 1419, 1303, 752 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.99 (m, 1 H), 2.30-2.38 (m, 2 H), 2.44 (m, 1 H), 2.67 (m, 1 H), 3.17-3.25 (m, 2 H), 3.69 (s, 3 H), 6.34 (dd, 1 H, $J = 7.0, 2.9$ Hz), 6.78 (d, 1 H, $J = 1.1$ Hz), 7.05 (d, 1 H, $J = 7.0$ Hz), 7.16 (d, 1 H, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 7.20 (t, 1 H, $J = 7.0$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 20.2 (CH_2), 27.0 (CH_2), 30.6 (CH_2), 32.6 (CH_3), 49.1 (CH), 108.5 (CH), 113.1 (C), 114.3 (CH), 122.5 (CH), 126.5 (CH), 127.7 (C), 129.8 (CH), 130.9 (C), 135.9 (C), 142.5 (C), 207.4 (C). HRMS (ESI) m/z 260.1060 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$, $[\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{15}\text{NONa}]^+$ requires 260.1051.



Alkene 20 (Scheme 4). An oven-dried round-bottom flask, purged with argon, was charged with the substrate **16** (25.0 mg, 0.105 mmol) in absolute EtOH (2 mL). $\text{RhCl}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (4.0 mg, 0.016 mmol, 0.06 eq) was added and the resulting solution heated to reflux for 24 h. The reaction was subsequently filtered through celite and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified *via* column chromatography (light petroleum/ethyl acetate = 90:10) to give the desired product **20** as a colourless solid (13.2 mg, 53%). $R_f = 0.56$ [light petroleum/ethyl acetate (80:20)]. mp 109 - 110 °C. IR (KBr film) ν_{max} 2916, 1702, 1458, 1419, 1317, 779, 747 cm^{-1} . ^1H

NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.68 (ddd, 1 H, J = 12.8, 5.5, 1.4 Hz), 3.01-3.10 (m, 2 H), 3.21 (dd, 1 H, J = 15.5, 4.5 Hz), 3.41 (m, 1 H), 3.72 (s, 3 H), 4.20 (d, 1 H, J = 5.6 Hz), 5.63-5.75 (m, 2 H), 6.89 (br. s, 1 H), 6.92 (dd, 1 H, J = 6.2, 1.8 Hz), 7.15-7.23 (m, 2 H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 28.7 (CH₂), 32.7 (CH₃), 37.9 (CH₂), 48.7 (CH), 55.8 (CH), 107.5 (CH), 110.3 (C), 118.8 (CH), 121.7 (CH), 126.0 (C), 126.3 (CH), 126.5 (CH), 129.5 (CH), 132.4 (C), 137.3 (C), 213.8 (C). HRMS (ESI) m/z 260.1049 [M+Na]⁺, [C₁₆H₁₅NONa]⁺ requires 260.1051.

